IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows.

Claims 1-21. (Canceled)

22. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting ~~for treating humans for proliferative disease, and/or to inhibit~~ angiogenesis which comprises administering to said a patient, a biologically active complex of ~~α-lactalbumin, selected from HAMLET or a biologically active modification thereof, or a biologically active fragment of either of these~~alpha-lactalbumin and a cofactor which stabilises the complex in a biologically active form, wherein the cofactor is a cis C18:1:9 or C18:1:11 fatty acid or a different fatty acid with a similar configuration wherein said alpha-lactalbumin is selected from:

(i) human, bovine, goat and sheep alpha-lactalbumin

(ii) variants of human alpha-lactalbumin at least 85 % identical to human alpha-lactalbumin

(iii) variants of bovine alpha-lactalbumin at least 85 % identical to bovine alpha-lactalbumin

(iv) fragments of alpha-lactalbumin as defined in i) or variants of alpha-lactalbumin as defined in ii) and iii) comprising the interface of the alpha and beta domains defined by amino acid 34-86 of human alpha-lactalbumin, wherein said fragment comprises at least 100 amino acid in length.

23. (Currently Amended) A method for treating a mucosal tumour which comprises administering to ~~said tumour~~ in a patient in need thereof, a biologically active complex of α-lactalbumin a cofactor which stabilises the complex in a biologically active

form, wherein the cofactor is a cis C18:1:9 or C18:1:11 fatty acid or a different fatty acid with a similar configuration, wherein said alpha-lactalbumin is selected from:

(i) human, bovine, goat and sheep alpha-lactalbumin

(ii) variants of human alpha-lactalbumin at least 85 % identical to human alpha-lactalbumin

(iii) variants of bovine alpha-lactalbumin at least 85 % identical to bovine alpha-lactalbumin

(iv) fragments of alpha-lactalbumin as defined in i) or variants of alpha-lactalbumin as defined in ii) and iii) comprising the interface of the alpha and beta domains defined by amino acid 34-86 of human alpha-lactalbumin, wherein said fragment comprises at least 100 amino acid in length~~, selected from HAMLET or a biologically active modification thereof, or a biologically active fragment of either of these~~.

24. (Original) A method according to claim 23 wherein the mucosal tumour is bladder cancer.

25. (Original) A method according to claim 24 wherein the biologically active complex is administered by intra-vesical instillation.

26. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 25 wherein from 200 mg to 1g of the biologically active complex is administered in a single dosage unit.

27. (Original) A method according to claim 26 wherein the dosage unit is repeated on at least 5 days.

28. (Original) A method according to claim 27 wherein the dosage is given on consecutive days.

Claims 29-35. (Canceled)

Claim 36. (Canceled)

Claim 37. (Canceled)

38. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[29]]23 wherein said method comprises treating cancer in particular in humans, *in-vivo*, by applying said biologically active complex to the cancertumour~~, a biologically active complex comprising HAMLET or a biologically active modification thereof, or a biologically active fragment of either of these~~.

Claim 39. (Canceled)

40. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein said method comprises treating a mucosal surface selected from the group consisting of: mouth, throat, oesophagus, lung, stomach, colon, vagina and bladder surfaces.

41. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein said method comprises topical administering of said biologically active complex of α-lactalbumin.

42. (New) The method of claim 41 wherein said biologically active complex of α-lactalbumin is administered in the form of a cream, ointment, gel, solution or suspension.

43. (New) The method of claim 42 wherein from 2-200 mg of the biologically active complex is administered in a single dosage unit.

44. (New) The method of claim 22 wherein said method slow tumour metastasis.

45. (New) The method according to any of claims 22 or 23, wherein said alpha-lactalbumin is human or bovine or a variant of human or bovine alpha-lactalbumin at least 85 % identical to human or bovine alpha-lactalbumin.

46. (New) The method according to any of claims 22 or 23, wherein said cofactor is an unsaturated C16 to C18 fatty acid with a double bond in the cis configuration.

47. (New) The method according to any of claims 22 or 23, wherein said cofactor is selected from the group consisting of: C18:1:11cis, C18:1:6cis, C18:2:9,12cis, C16:1:9cis, C18:3:6,9,12cis and C18:3:9,12,15cis.

48. (New) The method according to any of claims 22 or 23, wherein said cofactor is selected from the group consisting of: cis C18:1 unsaturated fatty acids.

49. (New) The method according to any of claims 22 or 23, wherein said cofactor is selected from the group consisting of: C18:1:9 and C18:1:11.

50. (New) The method according to claims 23, wherein said a biologically active complex of α-lactalbumin a cofactor which stabilises the complex in a biologically active form, wherein the cofactor is a cis C18:1:9 or C18:1:11 fatty acid or a different fatty acid with a similar configuration is administered to a tumour to a patient in need thereof.